

...the residence at the other end of Paris, wanted his convenience for a long half-hour, and then went to the President Judge who had issued the writ. I briefly explained to him my case, when he asked me if I wished to give bail. I told him I would give good bail for my appearance at court at any time, but that I knew no man in Paris whom I felt willing to ask to become my security for the payment of so large a sum as \$3,000.—After a little parley I named Judge Platt, United States Secretary of Legation, as one who, I felt confident, would recognize for my appearance when wanted, and this suggestion met with universal assent. Twice over I carefully explained that I preferred going to prison to asking any friend to give bail for the payment in any case of this claim, and knew I was fully understood. So we all, except the Judge, drove off together to the Legation.

There we found Judge P., who readily agreed to recognize as I required; but now the plaintiff and his lawyer refused to accept him as security in any way, alleging that he was privileged from arrest by his office. He offered to give his check on Greens & Co., bankers, for the 13,000 francs in dispute as security for my appearance; but they would not have him in any shape. While we were chattering Mr. Mansell B. Field, United States Commissioner in the French Exposition, came along, and offered to join Mr. Platt in the recognition; but nothing would do. Mr. F. then offered to raise the money demanded; but I said "No—if the agreement before the Judge was not adhered to by the other side, I would give no bail whatever, but go to prison. High words ensued, and the beginning of a scuffle, in the midst of which I fell unconsciously, descended from the carriage. Of course I was ordered back instantly, and obeyed so soon as I understood the order, but we were all by this time losing temper. As putting me in jail would simply secure my forthcoming when wanted, and as I was ready to give any amount of security for this, which the other side had once agreed to take, I thought they were rather crowding matters in the course they were taking. So, as I was making my friends too late for a pleasant dinner-party at the *Trois Freres*, where I had expected to join them, I closed the discussion by insisting that we should drive off.

Crossing the Avenue Champs Elysees the next moment, our horses struck another horse took fright and ran until reined up against a tree, disabling the concern. My coat and effects got out; I attempted to follow, but was thrust back very roughly and held in with superfluous energy, since they had abundant opportunity to see that I had no idea of getting away from them. I had in fact evinced ample determination to enjoy their delightful society to the utmost. At last they had to transfer me to another carriage, but they made such a parade of it, and insisted on taking hold of me so numerously and so foolishly, (this being just the most thronged and conspicuous locality in Paris) that I came near losing my temper again.—We got along, however, and in due time arrived at this spacious, substantial, secure establishment, No. 70 Rue de Clichy.

I was brought in through three or four heavy iron doors to the office of the Governor, where I was properly received. Here I was told I must stay till 9 o'clock, since the President Judge had allowed me till that hour to find bail. In vain I urged that I had refused to give bail, would give none, and wanted to be shown to my cell—I must stay here till 9 o'clock. So I ordered something for dinner, and amused myself by looking at the balcony, &c. of the prisoners in the yard, to whose immunities I was not yet eligible, but I had the privilege of looking in through the barred windows. The yard is one of the best I have seen anywhere, has a good many trees and some flowers, and, as the wall is at least fifteen feet high, and another of twenty surrounding it, with guards with loaded muskets always pacing between, I should judge the danger of burglary or other annoyances from without very moderate.

The bedroom apartments are not of a high order, as is reasonable, since they are only charged for them four sous (cents) per night, washing extra. The sheets are rather of a hickory order, (mine were given me clean) the bed is indifferent, but I have slept on worse; the window lacks a curtain or blinds, but in its stead there are four strong upright iron bars, which are a perfect safeguard against getting up in the night and pitching or falling out so as to break your neck, as any one who went out certainly do. (I am in the fifth or highest story.) Perhaps one of my predecessors was a somnambulist. I have two chairs, (one less than I am entitled to), two little tables, (probably one of them extra, by some mistake) and a cupboard, which may once have been clean. The pint wash-bowl and half-pint pitcher, candle, &c. I have ordered, and pay for. I am a little ashamed to own that my repose has been indifferent; but then I never do sleep well in a strange place.

—To return to my own matter: I have been all day convincing one party of friends after another, as they called, that I do not yet need their generously proffered money or names—that I will put up no security, and take no stop whatever, until I can consult a good French lawyer, see where I stand, and get a judicial hearing if possible. I know the Judge did not mean nor expect that I should be sent here, when I left his presence last evening; I want to be brought before him forthwith on a plea of urgency, which cannot so well be made if I am at liberty.—If he says that I am properly held in duress, then bailing out will do little good; for forty others all about me either have or think they have claims against the Crystal Palace for the damage or non-return of articles exhibited; if I am personally liable to these, all France becomes a prison to me. When I have proper legal advice I shall know what to do; until then it is the safest to do nothing. Even at the worst, I hate to have any one put up 12,000 francs for me, as several are willing to do, until I am sure there is no alternative. I have seen so much mischief from going security that I dread to ask it when I can possibly do without. "Help one another" is a good rule, but abominably abused. A man in trouble is loath to fly at once to his friends, hence half a dozen get into trouble where there need have been but one. There is no greater device for multiplying misery than misused sympathy. Better first see if you cannot shoulder your own pack.

OUT OF CLICHY, Monday Eve., June 4. Things have worked to-day very much as I had hoped and calculated. Friends had been sent in quest of good lawyers as I needed, and two others right soon were with me at a session about this morning. At 3 o'clock

they had a hearing before the Judge, and we were all ready for it, thanks to friends inside of the gratings as well as out. Judge Platt's official certificate as to the laws of our State governing the liability of corporations has been of vital service to me; and when my lawyers asked, "Where is your evidence that the effects of the New-York Association are now in the hands of a receiver?" I answered, "The gentleman who was talking with me in the visitor's room when you came in and took me away knows that perfectly; perhaps he is still there." I was at once sent for him, and found him there. Those all things conspired for good; and at 4 o'clock my lawyers and friends came to Clichy to bid me walk out, without troubling my friends for any security or deposit whatever. So I guess my last chance of ever learning French is gone by the board.

Possibly I have given too much prominence to the brighter side of Life in Clichy, for that seemed too need a discoverer; let me put a little shading into the picture at the finish. There is a fair barber's-shop in full operation in Clichy which was yesterday in full operation; so, expecting to be called personally before the Judge and knowing that I must meet many friends, I walked down stairs to be shaved, and was taken rather back by the information that the barber had been set at liberty last evening, and there was not a man left in this whole concourse of practical ability to take his place. So, there are imperfections in the Social machinery even in Clichy. Fourier was right; it will take 1,728 persons (the cube of 12) to form a perfect Social Phalanx; hence all attempts to do it with two hundred or less fail and must fail. We had about 144 in Clichy this morning—men of more than average capacity; still there are hitches, as we have seen. I think I have learned more there than in any two previous days of my life; I never was busier; and yet I should feel that all over a week spent there would be a waste of time.

Let me close by stating that arrangements were made at once for the liberation of the only American I found or left there; the first, I believe, who had been seen inside of the middle grating for months. For this he will be mainly indebted to the generosity of Messrs. Greene & Co., bankers, but others are willing to co-operate. I fear he might have staid some time had not my position brought him into contact with men whom his pride would not permit him to apply to, yet who will not let him stay there. I am well assured that he comes out to-night.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Baltic arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, with dates to the 16th. She brings telegraphic details of the capture by the French, of Mamelon and White Woods, after sanguinary fighting. Five thousand killed and wounded. The French took sixty-two guns and five hundred prisoners. Simultaneously the English stormed and took the rifleworks in the quarters, but lost five hundred killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack. The fleets have achieved new successes in the Sea of Azof, and having burned stores at Taganrog, Mariopol and Genesha.

An expedition is getting out against Perikop. The Russians are reported to have evacuated Astawa. Nothing of importance from Tcheridda or the Baltic.

LIVERPOOL.—The leading circular report cotton market quiet during the week; holders not pressing; prices of last week maintained; closing steady. Orleans fair 7 1/2. Sales of the week 28,700 bales, including 17,000 for speculation and 1900 for export. Breadstuffs dull, considerably declined.—Money easy. Bank rates reduced to 3 1/2. Consols 91.

Breadstuffs influenced by the fine weather, are dull. Wheat from 3 to 4 lower; Flour from 1 to 2s lower; Corn 6dals. Holder do not evince a willingness to sell at these rates. Privations generally unchanged and quiet.—Lard quoted at 49s 6dals.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton.—Mulligan, Evans & Co. quote Orleans fair at 7 1/2; Middling 6 1/2 to 7; Upland fair 7; Middling 6 1/2 to 7. Stock in port 549,000 bales, including 361,000 American.

Western canal fair is quoted at 40s 6dals; Ohio flour, 4s 8d; White wheat 10s 6dals; 4d. Red wheat 10s 6dals 1/2.

Iron.—Harrington Bros. quote Welsh bar on shipboard at 7 1/2. Market closing steady.—Scotch pig-iron on shipboard 7s.

VENICE, Friday noon.—General Lamorra the younger, died of cholera at Balakava. By a shameful occurrence in the Baltic in which the Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce, twenty-one sailors and three officers were killed.

Private letters from Kertsch give fearful accounts of sufferings in the Russian army, as well from wounds as sickness.

The Russians, it is said, have obtained a communication with the Crimea independent of the road from Perikop, by constructing a bridge of boats across the Sovepep.

The British Shamrock, foundered and was lost at sea. Cargo copper, valued at \$300,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Dante, June 15th.—The *Vulture* has arrived with dispatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, and anchored off Constantinople the 6th.

8th.—Maglieni was fired on for an hour with great effect by a body of horse artillery who suffered but little damage.

Cracow, 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday.

The Crimea correspondence down to the 4th says the weather is excessively hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison at Sebastopol.

English funds to-day have shown less buoyancy. Discount houses have given notice of a reduction of rates on call loans.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, July 5, 1855.

A peep into the past.

We have before us two copies of the "Belmont Journal," a paper published in this town "lang syne." One of them is dated "Saturday, 24th April, 1819," the other "Saturday, 8th January, 1820."

Old newspapers are curiosities—and these are not an exception. Only think that these papers have lain in some out of the way corner while nine-tenths of the present inhabitants of the village have been born and grown up. Thirty six years ago Heighot Time makes wonderful changes—as well on people as on newspapers.

Here we have on each page four columns—numerous advertisements, too, seem to have cheered the editor's sight. Here we are informed that "Christopher & Jacob Hooper have entered into partnership in the Blacksmithing business." Although nearly forty years have passed since then these two partners still live— hale and hearty men. Not so many others whose names appear in the paper—they may now be found carved upon tombs in village grave yards, their bodies slumbering in the dust.

We are informed that the "Academy of New Athens is furnished with a good teacher. Boarding for students can be obtained at \$1 1/2 per week." Ah, for the good old times when boarding was so cheap—and newspapers so dear!—(\$3.50 per annum.)

Ezer Ellis, then Clerk, advertises that the Acts of the legislature are at his office for distribution.

The Editor inserts the following significant notice—

Linen Sugar
Will be taken for accounts at this office.

In the name of wonder what is "Linen Sugar."

Eli Wells
BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the shop one door west of Mr. Inskope's, and directly opposite Mr. Grove's Tavern.

For many long years did he continue to invest his soul for the good of men's souls; but the great Master of the Universe at last stamped "well done" upon his works, and took him up higher.

Aaron Mercer, from near Georgetown, advertises "A birth for a Weaver," referring to property to rent. Aaron, no doubt, intended to say *birth*, but the printer would not let him—and here we are, years after, smiling at the ridiculous error.

Satish Dille & George Taylor, of Wheeling, give notice that they have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Dille & Taylor. Their warehouse is situated near Major Sprigg's Tavern. They have for sale the following articles: "Casting, Bar iron, Pig & Bar lead, Shot, Tobacco, Powder, Oysters by the keg, Glaze, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Gin, Cordial & Flour." The earnest seeker after the interesting establishment kept by Messrs. Taylor & Dille will find it in Wheeling, according to the above directions—"near Major Sprigg's tavern." But "Major Sprigg's tavern," and Taylor & Dille's warehouse are both among the things that were—and nineteen-twentieths of the present inhabitants of Wheeling never heard of.

Messrs. Taylor & Dille's warehouse, or "Major Sprigg's tavern," and Taylor & Dille's warehouse are both among the things that were—and nineteen-twentieths of the present inhabitants of Wheeling never heard of.

Israel Brown offers the liberal reward of one cent for the apprehension of *Silas Black*, a runaway apprentice to the shoe making—*Silas* at the time of his departure was 19 years old. As *Silas* is now, if living, a stout boy of 47 years, he can return to town without fear of *Israel*, who does not live here at present—but, no doubt—tired of tinkering other men's *soles*, he is now "where the weary are at rest."

John Scatterday gives notice that he has removed his office from the "Rising Sun," tavern, to the brick building opposite Caldwell's & Pickering's stores. We do remember *Scatterday*. He held the scales of justice in this town for above a quarter of a century, and his highest reward was the praise of "well done" as his name was mentioned with that noble plaudet—"an honest man." Full of years, honored of men, and fearing God, he went down to the grave.

Andrew White gives notice that if persons indebted to him do not settle in one week, their accounts will be left with the proper officer for collection. No doubt all *Andrew White's* credits were at last settled, affording him sufficient funds to "pay the debt of nature."

Quite an imposing advertisement of "Mr. & Mrs. Eckstein's Seminary for the education of Young Ladies" in Wheeling, occupies a column and more of the *Journal*. "Mr. & Mrs. Eckstein's Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies," we believe has been discontinued for a few years past—25 or more—and is succeeded by the "Wheeling Female Seminary"—which, although its advertisements do not say "for the education of Young Ladies"—is nevertheless engaged in that exceedingly laudable occupation. It is, by the way, one of the best Seminaries in the West—Mrs. Thompson's, we mean, not "Mr. & Mrs. Eckstein's."

Dr. E. Atwater, offers his services to the citizens of St. Clairsville, and undertakes to

clear all the bills that human flesh is heir to. No doubt he has, ere this realized that "Death will seize the Doctor too."

A short paragraph informs us that a bill for the construction of a canal to connect the Ohio River and Lake Erie, has been reported in the Ohio Legislature. The canal has been constructed these many years, and even pronounced *old fogyish*, by this age of steam.

A most admirable type of old foggydom, art thou, Oh *Journal*! While the world has been flying by on the wings of vapor, propelled by lightning, you have tenaciously clung to first principles, and let the world go by. Quite a contempt for this age, thou hast shown, oh, *Journal*, by not even noticing its progress from your quiet retreat.—Since you came into the world mightily changes, such as you never dreamed of have taken place—steamboats (then there were but 10 on the western waters,) dot every river, and railways compass every county. The telegraph with nerves of iron, and lightning for a nervous fluid flashes its thoughts from the centre to the circumference of the entire globe. Paine's Water Light arose flourished (1)—died. Ericsson built his ship and it has paddled away into the depths of the ocean. The Missouri compromise line, against which you so solemnly protested has been set aside, and the bloodhounds of Slavery have been unleashed in the virgin soil once solemnly devoted to Freedom. England and France, in yonder at sword's points now meet lovingly at Dover, and kiss each other: together they fight, and bleed, and die in the Crimea, and together they are buried, Adieu, old foggy, for the present, we may again call you from your hiding place, and give you an airing in our columns. Thus much for holiday.

ENCOURAGEMENT.—Among the most pleasant incidents in an editor's life are such notes of encouragement as the following. Although such good cheer is not necessary to our advocacy of things which, though absolutely wrong in themselves, yet are generally unpopular, it affords evidence that our feeble efforts are not entirely unnoticed. We would be glad to append the name of the esteemed friend to the following epistle, but that is forbidden. He adds—"I have not written this for publication, but because I was well pleased with the sentiment, and I like to add my little mite of encouragement, when I can to those who advocate right things, and oppose wrong doing, if, however, there is any sentiment in it these sees proper to make public notice of it without my name."

COLLEMAN 6th Mo. 26th, 1855.

Respected Friend,

B. R. COWEN, Editor of the Chronicle:—I think the sentiment so well put forth in the Chronicle of the 21st, on the subject of executions deserves great credit in this day when the papers are so often filled with sad details of murders, hangings, and horrible accounts, that none can read (whose sensibilities are not blunted without feelings of distress and pain. Truly, the "press is designed for higher duties"—though so few editors seem to be aware of it. The more honor is due to those who can boldly leave the weary but beaten track, and act upon a more correct and moral course.

We would think it an evidence of cruel feelings in a child, who would delight in killing flies, and could enjoy the agony he might inflict upon them, and all right minded parents would discourage their children from such pastime, yet when a fellow being is put to a violent death how many thousands, old and young, parents and children, gather to the amusement—to feast their eyes on the writhing, dying agonies of a man, and the papers, filled with accounts of the sight.—Much of the feeling that can enjoy such sights is created and increased I believe, by the publishing, and reading the sad details of those that are put, and editors who publish them review some measure accountable for the existence and growth of such feelings.

With respect *****

HANGING WOMEN.—Some of the New York papers are urging the Governor of that State to commute to imprisonment for life the punishment of Mrs. Robinson, convicted for murder, and sentenced to be hung. The surliest advocate of the gallows ought to be satisfied with the substitute proposed. The idea of hanging a woman is to brutal & revolting to be entertained in any civilized community.—*Wheeling Int.*

Admitted! And "the idea of hanging a man is just as 'brutal and revolting,' and should not be entertained in any civilized community."

It is a fact not to be disputed, that our citizens are doing something in the way of getting up a Fourth of July celebration.—*Bell Air Times*.

"Republics is [not] ungrateful."

Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land office at Washington has been discharged by the President; for purely political reasons. The telegraph says the appointment to fill the vacancy will fall on Gov. Shannon.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Baltimore on Thursday morning last.

A very stringent prohibitory liquor law has been agreed upon by the House Committee in the N. H. Legislature.

The N. Y. Tribune, says of the present aspect of the war in the Crimea:—"The red cloud of battle, has at last settled fully and fiercely over Sebastopol. Peace which had hitherto lingered half hesitatingly around the scene, has at all events for a time taken its departure. The long renewed, often-broken, frequently-revived conferences at Vienna are closed. And "Lay on Macduff" is the war cry of the Crimea."

The Vermont papers contain a call for a convention of all, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the further extension of slavery to meet at Burlington, on the 20th of this month, to nominate State officers. The call is signed by Gen. L. Brainerd, (U. S. Senator) and Hon. John Porter (Chairman of the State Committee).

BROKEN BANKS.—By an extra from the U. S. Bank Mirror we get the following:—"Adrian Insurance Company & Macomb County Bank, Michigan, are reported failed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Monroe County Taxes.

I do believe, Mr. Editor, that the opinions of some people are influenced by their interests, sometimes. For instance, now there is James R. Morris, of Monroe County, makes his "Spirit of Democracy" put out for him, that he is vehemently in favor of the present system of distributing the School fund among the Counties. And I should not be surprised if Mr. Edward Archbold, of Constitutional Convention memory, should be found in favor of it too. And very excusable such opinions may be, perhaps, in men who love their country as they do. What Monroe, indeed, could help it, when the county is required to pay into the State Treasurer, as she did last year, \$13,876.60, and obtained from the Common School Fund \$15,053.44 making a clean speculation in one year of \$1,186.84! Happy Monroe, not only entirely relieved from the burdens of taxation for State Government purposes, but is actually paid a bonus of \$1,186.84! What a nursing mother this marvellously good natured State is to Monroe county. Belmont County, indeed! Suppose she will not be after dissolving the Union in a hurry. Suppose she would be after settling up an independent State of Monroe county to be subject to taxation for her own Governmental expense, & to the schooling of her own children at her own proper costs and charges, when, by remaining a county merely, she can have all that done by the State.

The American Colonies were taxed by the English Government, and were not represented in Parliament. We are not represented, said the patriots of that day. Away with your tax, or, by thunder, we will away with your Government. And so they rebelled, and revolutionized, and English taxation and British Government went their ways. Is Monroe County represented? Ah, yes. Two representatives and a half of a Senator this year. Represented, but not taxed! Good people of Monroe County, don't rebel; don't revolutionize; don't dissolve the union; content!

For the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Appointments of the Pittsburg Conference for 1855.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT.—I. N. Baird, P. E. Pittsburg—Liberty Street, C. Pershing, Z. H.

Coston supply. Smithfield, W. A. Davidson. Christ Church, A Cookman Wesley Chapel, A G Williams Ashby do J D Creamer Ninth Ward Mission F S DeHass Welsh Mission to be supplied.

Birmingham, R Hamilton. South Pittsburg and West Pittsburg Mission C Thorn

McKeesport H D Fisher East Liberty and Wilkinsburgh J M Rankin Lawrenceville and Minersville to be supplied Port Perry, C H Zeigler Tarentum, D Hess, J Aikens Sharpshurg and Pine Creek H Miller Butler, J Borjige Worthington, S Y Kennedy.

H J Clark Editor of the Christian Advocate, member of Smithfield Quarterly Con. Bethel Chapel, I Dallas, member of Liberty Street Quar. Conf.

BLAINVILLE DISTRICT.—G D Kinner, P. E. Blainville, J L Deen, B F McMahon, D B D Coleman supply Elderton, S Jones Kittanning, J S Bracken Glades Run, H L Chapman Georgeville, A J Lane, J F Hill Indiana, T J Higgins Blacklick, R Jordan Greenburg, W H Locke Murraysville, J Shaw Johnson, W P Luck Cambria Mission, W S Blackburn Lioniger, J McCarty, M Montgomery, Mount Pleasant and West Newton, D L Dempsey, J A Willer, Somerset, E B Griffin.

UNIONTOWN DISTRICT.—J G Sansom, P. E. Uniontown, J Grant Brownsville, S Baker Bridgeport, D A McCrady Fayette City and Belle Vernon, J Williams Rossaver and Elizabeth, I P Saddler Redstone and Connelleshill, W Stewart; J S Wakefield

Youghiogheny, J Shepherd Addison, M E Eaton Fayette, H Snyder Carmichaeltown, E Hingle, J Cooper Mt. Morris, D Rhoda J J Horner, P. R. Green Co. Academy, member of Carmichael Quar. Conf.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—E Birkett, P. E. Washington, C A Holmes Clayville, J C Brown, J White Wolfshurg, A J Endsley, Middletown, G Cranage, J R Means Florence, W Long Georgetown, M B Pugh Temperanceville, C H Jackson Chartiers, R Hopkins, J L Stiffley Cannonsburg, J Mansell, J R Shearer. Monongahela City, P F Jones. Beallville, J D Turner Bentleyville, T M Hudson Greenfield, G B Hudson Winesburgh, one to be supplied, E H Green Hillsboro, J J Hays.

BARNEVILLE DISTRICT.—J COIL, P. E. Barneville, J W Baker Barneville, Ct. P G Edmond Fairview, J W Shier Morristown, N C Worthington, J Z Moore, Joseph Woodroff Supply, St. Clairsville, W C P Hamilton. Moorefield, M Bishop Belle Air, M L Weekly Bridgeport, J D Krox Centerville, P K McCue, J B West supply Beallville, R Morrow, S Franklin Woodsfield, M W Dallas. Barneville, W Darby, H Long.

McCONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.—J. Henderson, P. E. McConnellsville and McKendree, J E McGaw Morgan, W H Roup Beverly, A D McCormick Sharon and Sarabville, T Winstanley, J Holter.

Cumberland, J Coen, W Haworth Senecaville, J J Jackson, A W Butts Summerville, J Mc Ginnis, G G Watters. Stafford, J Phillips Salem, P Cook, J J Brady Newport and Graysville Mission, S Lewis, A Bell

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.—J. Moffitt, P. E. Martinsville, J J McJury Washington and Cambridge, J Huston, F W Vertigan.

Norwich, H McCall, W A Bell Adamsville, D Cross, R Cartwright H Bradshaw, sup

Coshocton, J M Bray. Liberty Mission, W Gamble. West Chester, J H White, S Cheny New Philadelphia, A Magee. Ulrichsville, L J Dales Deersville, W D Lemon, W Johnson Cadiz, S P Wood, H Sinebaugh. New Athens, Z S Weller. Warrentown, S H Nesbit, Prin. of Wellsburgh Female Seminary

STUEBENVILLE DISTRICT.—W. Cox, P. E. Stuebenville, South Street, A H Thomas Hamline Chapel, J A Swaney Richmond, L Pettay, G McKee. Springfield, R Boyd, A L Pettay New Somerset, R L Miller, C Morrison Wellsville, G A Lowman Hanover, J H Rogers Carrollton, S F Miner. Paris and Sandy Valley Mission, D B Campbell, E Karen, H W Tibbles Canton, A Scott, A E Ward. Sandysville, D Gordon.

Leesburg, R Cunningham, T C McClure Smithfield, W Devenney, L W Bailey.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.—S. WAKEFIELD, P. E. Allegheny—Beaver Street, W Cooper South Common, D P Mitchell Manchester, G Crook Sewickley, L R Beacom, S Burt New Brighton, J Beacom, F D East Beaver, T McCleary, J K Miller, sup Bridgewater, A J Rich Enon Valley, J Murray New Lisbon, W Brown. Alliance, J Wright, J C High. Salem, Crouse. Columbians, J Ansley Liverpool, A Huston J Barker, President of Allegheny College, member of South Common Quar. Con

C Cook transferred to Philadelphia Conf. H Humphrey transferred to Black River Con F Moore transferred to West Va. Conf. stationed at 4th street, Wheeling. Delegates to the General Conference.—I. N. Baird, John Moffitt, Jas. Henderson, Wm. Cox, W F Lauck, Robt. Boyd, John Barker, Saml. Wakefield. Reserves.—J. G. Sansom and T. M. Hudson.

The Dead and the Living.

An official statement recently issued of the number of English troops killed and wounded from the commencement of the Russian war up to the 15th of March last, gives a total of 1,360 killed, of whom 9 per cent were officers. In the subsequent ten weeks, the losses have been comparatively small, but adding these and the deaths among the wounded from the commencement, and the actual English victims of battle cannot be less than about 5,000. This total gives, however, a poor idea of the horrors and casualties of the campaign, since the deaths in the English army from cold, exposure, neglect and disease, would probably carry the amount up to 20,000. The French losses have been less in proportion to the number of troops, doubtless also reach 20,000. The Russian army from 30,000 to 40,000. What a terrible list of the dead! Nearly one hundred thousand lives already sacrificed to the selfishness, jealousies and ambitions of three great Powers, that should have preserved the peace of the world unbroken. And this wanton sacrifice has but just commenced.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, gives the following as the present relative force of the contending armies, to which large reinforcements are being made:—

THE ALLIED ARMY.

French Infantry and Artillery	83,000	Cavalry	1,500
English	30,000	"	2,000
Turks	25,000	"	4,000
Piedmontese	4,000	"	—
Totals	142,000		7,500

RUSSIAN ARMY.

Regular Infantry	93,000	Regular and Irregular Cavalry	20,000
Soldiers, Marines, &c.	2,000		—
Chorvatski Gens.	6,000		—
Artillery, Engineers, &c.	13,000		—
Total Infantry	130,000	Total Cavalry	20,000

Mysterious.

A Mr. Cozzens, who resides in the southern part of Campbell County, Kentucky, as we are informed by a neighbor of his concluded last Thursday to fell a large elm tree that stood in his pasture-field, in consequence of symptoms of decay, fearing it might fall during some storm, to the injury of some valuable cattle. About twenty feet from the trunk there has been an opening in the trunk for many years, which has been increasing quite rapidly of late. A German farm hand in the employ of Mr. Cozzens, was set at work to chop the tree down. He had not been at work more than half an hour when he came running to the house, pale with fright, declaring there was a dead man in the tree. Upon examination, the skeleton of a woman, of medium size, with but little of dried, shriveled flesh adhering to the bones, was found and taken out. The body must have been forced into the hole in the trunk a long time since, and naked at the time, for not a single remnant of any portion of clothing could be found. None of the neighbors remembered of any one having been missed or mysteriously disappearing from that locality. This discovery has caused a very great sensation in that part of Campbell County.—*Ex.*

Popular Ignorance.

There is an opinion prevalent among many that in case of death by murder or other violent cause, it is against the law to lay hands on the defunct until the Coroner is present, and that any one so doing subjects himself to a penalty. The Philadelphia *Baldwin* states that not long since in that city, a man who had been killed by being caught in a machine was suffered to hang for some time in a mangled condition, until those present were assured that the mere extrication of the corpse from its position would not involve punishment. In the *Morris Jerseyman* we find it mentioned, that recently at the Rockaway Basin of the Morris Canal, a boy named Henry Herring, aged about thirteen years, while performing some duty on a boat, fell over into the Canal.—An alarm was immediately given, a boat-hook procured, and the boy taken out. He had been in the water only about five minutes, and it was stated that his eyes were open, and that he had every appearance of coming to life; but his rescuers tied a rope around his neck and threw him back into the Canal, where he remained until morning. They alleged as a reason for so doing, that the law required him to remain in the water until an inquest could be held.—*Baltimore American*.

They are taking the census of New York City. The *Tribune* estimates the population now at 850,000, and thinks the return will show it.

Most Singular.

We have published an account of the death of a man named North, at a Rifle Factory in Hartford, caused by a clipping of steel which struck the man in the side, causing death in a few minutes. From the Hartford Courant we gained the following, as the result of a Coroner's investigation:

A post-mortem examination of the man named North, accidentally killed at Sharpe's Rifle Factory, showed that the fragment of steel was one & eight inches in length, and one line in its greatest breadth, tapering at each end to a point, and half a line at its greatest thickness. It was driven forwards, through three layers of linen and one of flannel cutting but one thread of this last, then through an inch of flesh, passing between the second and third ribs, then through an inch of lung lying nearly over the heart. It then penetrated the pericardium, grazed the left auricle, and perforated the aorta behind the heart, and was found lying loose in this great blood vessel, six or eight inches from the wound in the skin.

CONFISCATING THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—On Wednesday